

NOETHERIAN PROPERTY OF INFINITE EI CATEGORIES

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ABSTRACT. It is known that finitely generated FI-modules over a field of characteristic 0 are Noetherian. We generalize this result to the abstract setting of an infinite EI category satisfying certain combinatorial conditions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let \mathbf{FI} be the category whose objects are finite sets and morphisms are injections. If an object of \mathbf{FI} is a set with i elements, then its automorphism group is isomorphic to the symmetric group S_i ; thus, a module of the category \mathbf{FI} gives rise to a sequence of representations V_i of S_i . Our present paper is motivated by the theory of FI-modules developed by Church, Ellenberg, and Farb in [1] in order to study stability phenomenon in sequences of representations of the symmetric groups; see also [3]. The following theorem plays a fundamental role in the theory of FI-modules in [1].

Theorem 1.1. *Any finitely generated FI-module over a field \mathbf{k} of characteristic 0 is Noetherian.*

Theorem 1.1 was proved by Church, Ellenberg, and Farb in [1, Theorem 1.3]. Subsequently, a generalization of Theorem 1.1 to any Noetherian ring \mathbf{k} was given by Church, Ellenberg, Farb, and Nagpal in [2, Theorem A]. Using their result, Wilson [10, Theorem 4.21] deduced analogous theorems for the categories \mathbf{FI}_{BC} and \mathbf{FI}_D associated to the Weyl groups of type B/C and D , respectively. The categories \mathbf{FI} , \mathbf{FI}_{BC} , and \mathbf{FI}_D are examples of *infinite* EI categories, in the sense of the following definition.

Definition 1.2. An *EI category* is a small category in which every endomorphism is an isomorphism. An EI category is said to be *finite* (resp. *infinite*) if its set of morphisms is finite (resp. infinite).

Lück [5, Lemma 16.10] proved a version of Theorem 1.1 for finite EI categories when \mathbf{k} is any Noetherian ring. However, there is no such general result for EI categories which are infinite. The goal of our present paper is to find general sufficiency conditions on an infinite EI category so that the analog of Theorem 1.1 holds. After recalling some basic facts on EI categories in Section 2, we state our main result in Section 3 and give the proof in Section 4. We make some further remarks in Section 5.

Our main result (Theorem 3.7) gives a generalization of Theorem 1.1 to the abstract setting of an infinite EI category satisfying certain simple

combinatorial conditions. It is applicable to the categories FI , FI_{BC} , and FI_D . It is also applicable to the category VI of finite dimensional \mathbb{F}_q -vector spaces and linear injections, where \mathbb{F}_q denotes the finite field with q elements.

In contrast to [1], the symmetric groups do not play any special role in our paper, and we do not use any results from the representation theory of symmetric groups in our proofs. We hope to extend the theory of FI -modules and representation stability to our framework. It should also be interesting to find conditions under which our main result extends to an arbitrary Noetherian ring \mathbf{k} . The proof of [2, Theorem A] makes use of [2, Proposition 2.12] which does not hold when the category FI is replaced by the category VI .

Remark 1.3. A generalization of Theorem 1.1 was proved by Snowden [9, Theorem 2.3] in the language of twisted commutative algebras; see [7, Proposition 1.3.5]. His result has little overlap with our Theorem 3.7. Indeed, to interpret the category of modules of an EI category C of type A_∞ (in the sense of Definition 2.2) as the category of modules of a twisted commutative algebra finitely generated in order 1, the automorphism group of any object i of C must necessarily be the symmetric group S_i .

Remark 1.4. After this paper was written, we were informed by Putman and Sam that they have a very recent preprint [6] which proved the analog of Theorem 1.1 when \mathbf{k} is any Noetherian ring for several examples of *linear-algebraic* type categories such as the category VI . We were also informed by Sam and Snowden that they have a very recent preprint [8] which gives combinatorial criteria for representations of categories (not necessarily EI) to be Noetherian. Their combinatorial criteria are very different from our conditions; in particular, it does not seem that Theorem 3.7 will follow from their results.

2. GENERALITIES ON EI CATEGORIES

Let C be an EI category. We shall assume throughout this paper that C is skeletal.

2.1. Quiver underlying an EI category. We denote by $\text{Ob}(C)$ the set of objects of C . For any $i, j \in \text{Ob}(C)$, we write $C(i, j)$ for the set of morphisms from i to j .

Definition 2.1. A morphism α of C is called *unfactorizable* if:

- α is not an isomorphism;
- whenever $\alpha = \beta_1 \beta_2$ where β_1 and β_2 are morphisms of C , either β_1 or β_2 is an isomorphism.

We define a quiver Q associated to C as follows. The set of vertices of Q is $\text{Ob}(C)$. The number of arrows from a vertex i to a vertex j is 1 if there exists an unfactorizable morphism from i to j ; it is 0 otherwise. We call Q the quiver underlying the EI category C .

Definition 2.2. Let \mathbb{Z}_+ be the set of non-negative integers. We say that C is an EI category of type A_∞ if $\text{Ob}(C) = \mathbb{Z}_+$ and the quiver underlying C is:

$$0 \longrightarrow 1 \longrightarrow 2 \longrightarrow \cdots .$$

2.2. Finiteness conditions. Recall that the EI category C is finite (resp. infinite) if the set of morphisms of C is finite (resp. infinite).

Definition 2.3. We say that C is *locally finite* if $C(i, j)$ is a finite set for all $i, j \in \text{Ob}(C)$.

There is a partial order \leq on $\text{Ob}(C)$ defined by $i \leq j$ if $C(i, j)$ is nonempty.

Definition 2.4. We say that C is *strongly locally finite* if it is locally finite and for every $i, j \in \text{Ob}(C)$ with $i \leq j$, there are only finitely many $l \in \text{Ob}(C)$ such that $i \leq l \leq j$.

Observe that C is strongly locally finite if and only if for every $i, j \in \text{Ob}(C)$ with $i \leq j$, the full subcategory of C generated by all objects l satisfying $i \leq l \leq j$ is a finite EI category. Any locally finite EI category of type A_∞ is strongly locally finite.

Remark 2.5. If C is strongly locally finite, then any morphism α of C which is not an isomorphism can be written as $\alpha = \beta_1 \cdots \beta_r$ where β_1, \dots, β_r are unfactorizable morphisms; moreover, in this case, for any $i, j \in \text{Ob}(C)$, one has $i \leq j$ if and only if there exists a directed path in Q from i to j .

2.3. Modules. Let \mathbf{k} be a commutative ring.

For any set X , we shall write $\mathbf{k}X$ for the free \mathbf{k} -module with basis X . If G is a group, then $\mathbf{k}G$ is the group algebra of G over \mathbf{k} .

Definition 2.6. The *category algebra* of C over \mathbf{k} is the \mathbf{k} -algebra $C(\mathbf{k})$ defined by

$$C(\mathbf{k}) = \bigoplus_{i, j \in \text{Ob}(C)} \mathbf{k}C(i, j).$$

If $\alpha \in C(i, j)$ and $\beta \in C(l, m)$, their product in $C(\mathbf{k})$ is defined to be the composition $\alpha\beta$ if $j = l$; it is defined to be 0 if $j \neq l$.

For any $i \in \text{Ob}(C)$, we denote by G_i the group $C(i, i)$, and write $\mathbf{1}_i$ for the identity element of the group G_i .

Definition 2.7. A $C(\mathbf{k})$ -module V is called a $\mathbf{k}C$ -module if it is *graded*, i.e. if V is equal as a \mathbf{k} -module to the direct sum

$$V = \bigoplus_{i \in \text{Ob}(C)} V_i,$$

where $V_i = \mathbf{1}_i V$ for all $i \in \text{Ob}(C)$.

Equivalently, one can define a $\mathbf{k}C$ -module to be a covariant functor from C to the category of \mathbf{k} -modules. We shall write $\text{Mod}_{\mathbf{k}}(C)$ for the category of $\mathbf{k}C$ -modules; in particular, for a group G , we write $\text{Mod}_{\mathbf{k}}(G)$ for the category of $\mathbf{k}G$ -modules. The category $\text{Mod}_{\mathbf{k}}(C)$ is an abelian category.

Definition 2.8. Let V be a $\mathbf{k}C$ -module. An element $v \in V$ is *homogeneous* if there exists $i \in \text{Ob}(C)$ such that $v \in V_i$; we call i the *degree* of v , and denote it by $\deg v$.

For any $i \in \text{Ob}(C)$, we have the restriction functor

$$\text{Res} : \text{Mod}_{\mathbf{k}}(C) \longrightarrow \text{Mod}_{\mathbf{k}}(G_i), \quad V \mapsto V_i.$$

The restriction functor is exact and it has a left adjoint, the induction functor

$$\text{Ind} : \text{Mod}_{\mathbf{k}}(G_i) \longrightarrow \text{Mod}_{\mathbf{k}}(C), \quad U \mapsto \bigoplus_{j \in \text{Ob}(C)} \mathbf{k}C(i, j) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}G_i} U.$$

Notation 2.9. For any $i \in \text{Ob}(C)$, let $M(i) = \text{Ind}(\mathbf{k}G_i)$.

Thus,

$$M(i) = \bigoplus_{j \in \text{Ob}(C)} M(i)_j, \quad \text{where} \quad M(i)_j = \mathbf{k}C(i, j).$$

In particular, note that $M(i) = C(\mathbf{k})\mathbf{1}_i$.

Remark 2.10. It is easy to see that $M(i)$ is a projective $\mathbf{k}C$ -module. Indeed, since Ind has an exact right adjoint functor, it takes projectives to projectives.

2.4. Finitely generated modules. If V is a $\mathbf{k}C$ -module and s is an element of V homogeneous of degree i , we have a homomorphism

$$\pi_s : M(i) \longrightarrow V$$

defined by $\pi_s(\alpha) = \alpha s$ for all $\alpha \in C(i, j)$, for all $j \in \text{Ob}(C)$. If S is a subset of V and all elements of S are homogeneous, then we have a homomorphism

$$(2.11) \quad \pi_S : \bigoplus_{s \in S} M(\deg s) \longrightarrow V$$

whose restriction to the component corresponding to s is π_s . The image of π_S is the $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodule of V generated by S .

Notation 2.12. If V is a $\mathbf{k}C$ -module and S is a set of homogeneous elements of V , let

$$M(S) = \bigoplus_{s \in S} M(\deg s).$$

Definition 2.13. A set S is called a set of *generators* of a $\mathbf{k}C$ -module V if $S \subset V$ and the only $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodule of V containing S is V itself. A $\mathbf{k}C$ -module V is *finitely generated* if it has a finite set of generators.

A set S of generators of a $\mathbf{k}C$ -module V is said to be a set of *homogeneous generators* if all the elements of S are homogeneous. Clearly, V is finitely generated if and only if it has a finite set of homogeneous generators. Hence, we have:

Lemma 2.14. *A $\mathbf{k}C$ -module V is finitely generated if and only if there exists a finite set S of homogeneous elements of V such that the homomorphism $\pi_S : M(S) \rightarrow V$ of (2.11) is surjective.*

Note that if C is locally finite and V is a finitely generated $\mathbf{k}C$ -module, then V_i is finite dimensional for all $i \in \text{Ob}(C)$.

Definition 2.15. A $\mathbf{k}C$ -module V is *Noetherian* if every $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodule of V is finitely generated.

Equivalently, a $\mathbf{k}C$ -module is Noetherian if it satisfies the ascending chain condition on its $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodules.

3. NOETHERIAN PROPERTY OF FINITELY GENERATED MODULES

We assume in this section that C is a locally finite EI category of type A_∞ .

3.1. Transitivity condition. We say that C satisfies the *transitivity condition* if for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, the action of G_{i+1} on $C(i, i+1)$ is transitive.

Lemma 3.1. *If C satisfies the transitivity condition, then for any $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ with $i < j$, the G_j action on $C(i, j)$ is transitive.*

Proof. Let $\alpha, \alpha' \in C(i, j)$. Since C is of type A_∞ , there exists two sequences of morphisms

$$\alpha_r, \alpha'_r \in C(i+r-1, i+r) \quad \text{for } r = 1, \dots, j-i,$$

such that $\alpha = \alpha_{j-i} \cdots \alpha_1$ and $\alpha' = \alpha'_{j-i} \cdots \alpha'_1$. There exists $g_1 \in G_{i+1}$ such that $g_1 \alpha_1 = \alpha'_1$. We find, inductively, an element $g_r \in G_{i+r}$ such that $g_r \alpha_r = \alpha'_r g_{r-1}$ for $r = 2, \dots, j-i$. Then one has $g_{j-i} \alpha = \alpha'$. \square

3.2. Bijectivity condition. Suppose that C satisfies the transitivity condition.

Notation 3.2. For each $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, we choose and fix a morphism

$$\alpha_i \in C(i, i+1).$$

Moreover, for any $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ with $i < j$, let

$$\alpha_{i,j} = \alpha_{j-1} \cdots \alpha_{i+1} \alpha_i \in C(i, j).$$

Let $H_{i,j} = \text{Stab}_{G_j}(\alpha_{i,j})$, and define the map

$$(3.3) \quad m_{i,j} : C(i, j) \longrightarrow C(i, j+1), \quad \gamma \mapsto \alpha_j \gamma.$$

Suppose $h \in H_{i,j}$. By the transitivity condition, there exists $g \in G_{j+1}$ such that $g \alpha_j = \alpha_j h$. We have

$$g \alpha_{i,j+1} = g \alpha_j \alpha_{i,j} = \alpha_j h \alpha_{i,j} = \alpha_j \alpha_{i,j} = \alpha_{i,j+1},$$

and hence $g \in H_{i,j+1}$. Now, for any $\gamma \in C(i, j)$,

$$m_{i,j}(h\gamma) = \alpha_j h \gamma = g \alpha_j \gamma = g m_{i,j}(\gamma).$$

It follows that $m_{i,j}$ maps each $H_{i,j}$ -orbit \mathcal{O} in $C(i, j)$ into a $H_{i,j+1}$ -orbit in $C(i, j+1)$; in particular, we get a map on the set of orbits:

$$(3.4) \quad \mu_{i,j} : H_{i,j} \backslash C(i, j) \longrightarrow H_{i,j+1} \backslash C(i, j+1),$$

where $\mu_{i,j}(\mathcal{O})$ is the $H_{i,j+1}$ -orbit that contains $m_{i,j}(\mathcal{O})$.

We say that C satisfies the *bijectivity condition* if, for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, the map $\mu_{i,j}$ is bijective for all j sufficiently large. It is clear that this is independent of the choice of the maps α_i .

Remark 3.5. For $i < j$, we have a bijection

$$G_j/H_{i,j} \longrightarrow C(i, j), \quad gH_{i,j} \mapsto g\alpha_{i,j}.$$

Identifying $C(i, j)$ with $G_j/H_{i,j}$ via this bijection, the maps (3.3) and (3.4) are, respectively,

$$m'_{i,j} : G_j/H_{i,j} \rightarrow G_{j+1}/H_{i,j+1}, \quad gH_{i,j} \mapsto uH_{i,j+1},$$

and

$$\mu'_{i,j} : H_{i,j} \backslash G_j/H_{i,j} \rightarrow H_{i,j+1} \backslash G_{j+1}/H_{i,j+1}, \quad H_{i,j}gH_{i,j} \mapsto H_{i,j+1}uH_{i,j+1},$$

where $u \in G_{j+1}$ is any element such that $\alpha_j g = u\alpha_j$. The bijectivity condition is equivalent to the condition that, for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, the map $\mu'_{i,j}$ is bijective for all j sufficiently large. (The set $H \backslash G/H$ where H is a subgroup of a finite group G appears naturally in the theory of Hecke algebras, see [4].)

Lemma 3.6. *Assume that C satisfies the transitivity and bijectivity conditions. Then for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, the map $m_{i,j}$ is injective for all j sufficiently large.*

Proof. Let j be an integer such that $\mu_{i,j}$ is injective. Suppose $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in C(i, j)$ and $m_{i,j}(\gamma_1) = m_{i,j}(\gamma_2)$. By Lemma 3.1, there exists $g_1, g_2 \in G_j$ such that $\gamma_1 = g_1\alpha_{i,j}$ and $\gamma_2 = g_2\alpha_{i,j}$. There also exists $g \in G_{j+1}$ such that $g\alpha_j = \alpha_j g_1$. One has

$$g\alpha_j\alpha_{i,j} = \alpha_j g_1\alpha_{i,j} = \alpha_j \gamma_1 = \alpha_j \gamma_2 = \alpha_j g_2\alpha_{i,j} = g\alpha_j g_1^{-1} g_2\alpha_{i,j},$$

and hence $m_{i,j}(\alpha_{i,j}) = m_{i,j}(g_1^{-1} g_2\alpha_{i,j})$. It follows, by the injectivity of $\mu_{i,j}$, that $\alpha_{i,j}$ and $g_1^{-1} g_2\alpha_{i,j}$ are in the same $H_{i,j}$ -orbit. Thus, there exists $h \in H_{i,j}$ such that $h\alpha_{i,j} = g_1^{-1} g_2\alpha_{i,j}$. But $h\alpha_{i,j} = \alpha_{i,j}$, so $\alpha_{i,j} = g_1^{-1} g_2\alpha_{i,j}$, and hence $\gamma_1 = g_1\alpha_{i,j} = g_2\alpha_{i,j} = \gamma_2$. \square

3.3. Main result. We shall give the proof of the following theorem in the next section.

Theorem 3.7. *Assume that C satisfies the transitivity and bijectivity conditions, and \mathbf{k} is a field of characteristic 0. Let V be a finitely generated $\mathbf{k}C$ -module. Then V is a Noetherian $\mathbf{k}C$ -module.*

Let us give some examples of categories C with $\text{Ob}(C) = \mathbb{Z}_+$, where the conditions of the theorem are satisfied. For any $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, we shall denote by $[i]$ the set $\{r \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 1 \leq r \leq i\}$; in particular, $[0] = \emptyset$.

Example 3.8. Let Γ be a finite group. We define the category $C = \text{FI}_\Gamma$ as follows. For any $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, let $C(i, j)$ be the set of all pairs (f, c) where $f : [i] \rightarrow [j]$ is an injection, and $c : [i] \rightarrow \Gamma$ is an arbitrary map. The composition of $(f_1, c_1) \in C(j, l)$ and $(f_2, c_2) \in C(i, j)$ is defined by

$$(f_1, c_1)(f_2, c_2) = (f_3, c_3)$$

where

$$f_3(r) = f_1(f_2(r)), \quad c_3(r) = c_1(f_2(r))c_2(r), \quad \text{for all } r \in [i].$$

It is easy to see that C is a locally finite EI category of type A_∞ with isomorphisms

$$G_i \xrightarrow{\sim} S_i \ltimes \Gamma^i, \quad (f, c) \mapsto (f, c(1), \dots, c(i)),$$

where S_i denotes the symmetric group on $[i]$. We choose α_i to be the pair (f_i, c_i) where f_i is the natural inclusion $[i] \hookrightarrow [i+1]$ and $c_i : [i] \rightarrow \Gamma$ is the constant map whose image is the identity element e of Γ . Clearly, C satisfies the transitivity condition. Observe that $H_{i,j}$ is the subgroup of G_j consisting of all pairs (f, c) satisfying $f(r) = r$ and $c(r) = e$ for all $r \in [i]$. For any $(f, c) \in C(i, j)$, denote by $f^{-1}[i]$ the set of $r \in [i]$ such that $f(r) \in [i]$. Two pairs $(f, c), (g, d) \in C(i, j)$ are in the same $H_{i,j}$ -orbit if and only if

$$f^{-1}[i] = g^{-1}[i], \quad f|_{f^{-1}[i]} = g|_{g^{-1}[i]}, \quad \text{and} \quad c|_{f^{-1}[i]} = d|_{g^{-1}[i]}.$$

Let G'_i denote the set of all triples (U, a, b) where $U \subset [i]$, $a : U \rightarrow [i]$ is an injection, and $b : U \rightarrow \Gamma$ is an arbitrary map. We have an injective map

$$\theta_{i,j} : H_{i,j} \backslash C(i, j) \longrightarrow G'_i, \quad H_{i,j}(f, c) \mapsto (f^{-1}[i], f|_{f^{-1}[i]}, c|_{f^{-1}[i]}),$$

When $j \geq 2i$, the map $\theta_{i,j}$ is surjective. One has $\theta_{i,j+1}\mu_{i,j} = \theta_{i,j}$. Therefore, $\mu_{i,j}$ is bijective when $j \geq 2i$, and hence C satisfies the bijectivity condition.

Remark 3.9. When Γ is the trivial group, the category FI_Γ is equivalent to the category FI ; in this case, the observations in Example 3.8 are essentially contained in the proof of [4, Lemma 3.1]. When Γ is the cyclic group of order 2, the category FI_Γ is equivalent to the category FI_{BC} in [10]. One can similarly show that the category FI_D in [10] satisfies the conditions of Theorem 3.7.

Example 3.10. Let \mathbb{F}_q be the finite field with q elements. We define the category C as follows. For any $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, let $C(i, j)$ be the set of all injective linear maps from \mathbb{F}_q^i to \mathbb{F}_q^j . The group G_i is the general linear group $GL_i(\mathbb{F}_q)$. We choose α_i to be the natural inclusion $\mathbb{F}_q^i \hookrightarrow \mathbb{F}_q^{i+1}$. Clearly, C is a locally finite EI category of type A_∞ satisfying the transitivity condition. Let us check the bijectivity condition.

The map $\alpha_{i,j}$ is the natural inclusion $\mathbb{F}_q^i \hookrightarrow \mathbb{F}_q^j$, and $H_{i,j}$ is the subgroup of $GL_j(\mathbb{F}_q)$ consisting of all matrices of form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_i & X \\ 0 & Y \end{pmatrix}$$

where I_i denotes the i -by- i identity matrix, X is any i -by- $(j-i)$ matrix, and Y is any invertible $(j-i)$ -by- $(j-i)$ matrix. We write the elements of $C(i, j)$ as j -by- i matrices. For any $A \in C(i, j)$, we denote by U_A the subspace of \mathbb{F}_q^i spanned by the last $j-i$ rows of A , and define $f_A : \mathbb{F}_q^i \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q^i/U_A$ to be the linear map that sends the r -th standard basis vector e_r of \mathbb{F}_q^i to the r -th row of A modulo U_A , for each $r \in [i]$. Two elements $A, B \in C(i, j)$ are in the same $H_{i,j}$ -orbit if and only if $U_A = U_B$ and $f_A = f_B$. Let G'_i be the set of all pairs (U, f) where U is any subspace of \mathbb{F}_q^i and $f : \mathbb{F}_q^i \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q^i/U$ is a surjective linear map. We have an injective map

$$\theta_{i,j} : H_{i,j} \backslash C(i, j) \longrightarrow G'_i, \quad H_{i,j} A \mapsto (U_A, f_A).$$

When $j \geq 2i$, the map $\theta_{i,j}$ is surjective. One has $\theta_{i,j+1}\mu_{i,j} = \theta_{i,j}$. Therefore, $\mu_{i,j}$ is bijective when $j \geq 2i$.

Remark 3.11. The category C of Example 3.10 is equivalent to the category VI of finite dimensional \mathbb{F}_q -vector spaces and linear injections. In Example 3.12 below, we consider a variant VIC whose objects are also the finite dimensional \mathbb{F}_q -vector spaces but the morphisms are pairs (f, Z) where f is an injective linear map and Z is a complementary subspace to the image of f . The Noetherian property of VI and VIC over a Noetherian ring \mathbf{k} are proved by Putman and Sam in [6]; for VI, it is also proved by Sam and Snowden in [8].

Example 3.12. As before, let \mathbb{F}_q be the finite field with q elements. We define the category C as follows. For any $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, let $C(i, j)$ be the set of all pairs (f, Z) where f is an injective linear map from \mathbb{F}_q^i to \mathbb{F}_q^j and $Z \subset \mathbb{F}_q^j$ is a subspace complementary to the image of f . The composition of morphisms is defined by

$$(f, Z) \circ (f', Z') = (f \circ f', Z + f(Z')).$$

The group G_i is the general linear group $GL_i(\mathbb{F}_q)$. Clearly, C is a locally finite EI category of type A_∞ satisfying the transitivity condition. We choose α_i to be the pair (f_i, Z_i) where f_i is the natural inclusion $\mathbb{F}_q^i \hookrightarrow \mathbb{F}_q^{i+1}$ and $Z_i = \{(0, \dots, 0, z) \mid z \in \mathbb{F}_q\}$, so $H_{i,j}$ is the subgroup of $GL_j(\mathbb{F}_q)$ consisting of all matrices of the form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_i & 0 \\ 0 & Y \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{where } Y \in GL_{j-i}(\mathbb{F}_q).$$

The map

$$\mu'_{i,j} : H_{i,j} \backslash GL_j(\mathbb{F}_q) / H_{i,j} \longrightarrow H_{i,j+1} \backslash GL_{j+1}(\mathbb{F}_q) / H_{i,j+1}$$

is induced by the standard inclusion of $GL_j(\mathbb{F}_q)$ into $GL_{j+1}(\mathbb{F}_q)$, see Remark 3.5. To check the bijectivity condition, it suffices to show that for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, the maps $\mu'_{i,j}$ are surjective for all j sufficiently large.

Let us show that $\mu'_{i,j}$ is surjective when $j \geq 3i$. Let $X \in GL_{j+1}(\mathbb{F}_q)$ where $j \geq 3i$. We need to show that for some $g, g' \in H_{i,j+1}$, the only nonzero entry in the last row or last column of gXg' is the entry in position $(j+1, j+1)$ and it is equal to 1. First, it is easy to see that for suitable choices of $h_1, h'_1 \in H_{i,j+1}$, the entries of $h_1Xh'_1$ in positions (r, s) are 0 if $r > 2i$ and $s \leq i$, or if $r \leq i$ and $s > 2i$. Indeed, we may first perform row operations on the last $j-i$ rows of X to change the entries in positions (r, s) to 0 for $r > 2i$ and $s \leq i$, then perform column operations on the last $j-i$ columns of the resulting matrix to change the entries in positions (r, s) to 0 for $r \leq i$ and $s > 2i$. Set $Y = h_1Xh'_1$. Since Y has rank $j+1$, and $j+1 > 3i$, there exists $r, s > 2i$ such that the entry in position (r, s) of Y is nonzero. Swapping row r with row $j+1$, and then swapping column s with column $j+1$, we may assume that the entry of Y in position $(j+1, j+1)$ is nonzero, and by rescaling the entries in the last row we may assume that this entry is 1. It is now easy to see that for some $h_2, h'_2 \in H_{i,j}$, the matrix $h_2Yh'_2$ has the required form.

4. PROOF OF MAIN RESULT

Recall that C denotes a locally finite EI category of type A_∞ . We assume in this section that C satisfies the transitivity and bijectivity conditions, and \mathbf{k} is a field of characteristic 0.

4.1. Special case. Let $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. We first prove Theorem 3.7 in the special case when V is $M(i)$. By Lemma 3.6, there exists $N \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that the maps $m_{i,j}$ of (3.3) are injective and the maps $\mu_{i,j}$ of (3.4) are bijective for all $j \geq N$. We fix such a N .

We shall need the following simple observation.

Lemma 4.1. *Let H be a finite group and let \mathcal{O}_1 be a set on which H acts transitively. Let $\mathcal{O}_2 \subset \mathcal{O}_1$ be any nonempty subset. Then one has:*

$$\frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{h \in H} h \left(\frac{1}{|\mathcal{O}_2|} \sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_2} x \right) = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{O}_1|} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{O}_1} y$$

in the $\mathbf{k}H$ -module $\mathbf{k}\mathcal{O}_1$.

Proof. Let r be the order of $\text{Stab}_H(y)$ for any $y \in \mathcal{O}_1$. Then one has:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{h \in H} h \left(\frac{1}{|\mathcal{O}_2|} \sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_2} x \right) &= \frac{1}{|\mathcal{O}_2|} \sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_2} \left(\frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{h \in H} hx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{|\mathcal{O}_2|} \sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_2} \left(\frac{r}{|H|} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{O}_1} y \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{|\mathcal{O}_1|} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{O}_1} y. \end{aligned}$$

□

Now suppose $j \geq N$. For each $H_{i,j}$ -orbit \mathcal{O} in $C(i, j)$, we define a $\mathbf{k}G_j$ -module endomorphism

$$f_{\mathcal{O}} : M(i)_j \rightarrow M(i)_j$$

by

$$f_{\mathcal{O}}(g\alpha_{i,j}) = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{O}|} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{O}} g\gamma, \quad \text{for any } g \in G_j.$$

The elements $f_{\mathcal{O}}$ for $\mathcal{O} \in H_{i,j} \backslash C(i, j)$ form a basis for $\text{End}_{\mathbf{k}G_j}(M(i)_j)$. Hence, from the bijectivity of $\mu_{i,j}$, we have a linear bijection

$$\nu_{i,j} : \text{End}_{\mathbf{k}G_j}(M(i)_j) \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbf{k}G_{j+1}}(M(i)_{j+1}), \quad f_{\mathcal{O}} \mapsto f_{\mu_{i,j}(\mathcal{O})}.$$

Notation 4.2. Define $e_{i,j} \in \mathbf{k}H_{i,j}$ by

$$e_{i,j} = \frac{1}{|H_{i,j}|} \sum_{h \in H_{i,j}} h.$$

Lemma 4.3. *For any $f \in \text{End}_{\mathbf{k}G_j}(M(i)_j)$, one has:*

$$(4.4) \quad \nu_{i,j}(f)(\alpha_{i,j+1}) = e_{i,j+1} \alpha_j(f(\alpha_{i,j})).$$

Proof. By linearity, it suffices to verify (4.4) when $f = f_{\mathcal{O}}$, for each $\mathcal{O} \in H_{i,j} \backslash C(i, j)$.

The injectivity of $m_{i,j}$ implies that $\{\alpha_j \gamma \mid \gamma \in \mathcal{O}\}$ is a subset of $\mu_{i,j}(\mathcal{O})$ consisting of $|\mathcal{O}|$ elements. Thus, by the preceding lemma, one has:

$$\begin{aligned} e_{i,j+1} \alpha_j(f_{\mathcal{O}}(\alpha_{i,j})) &= \frac{1}{|H_{i,j+1}|} \sum_{h \in H_{i,j+1}} h \left(\frac{1}{|\mathcal{O}|} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{O}} \alpha_j \gamma \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{|\mu_{i,j}(\mathcal{O})|} \sum_{y \in \mu_{i,j}(\mathcal{O})} y \\ &= f_{\mu_{i,j}(\mathcal{O})}(\alpha_{i,j+1}) \\ &= \nu_{i,j}(f_{\mathcal{O}})(\alpha_{i,j+1}). \end{aligned}$$

□

For any $\mathbf{k}G_j$ -submodule $U \subset M(i)_j$, we have a natural inclusion

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{k}G_j}(M(i)_j, U) \subset \mathrm{End}_{\mathbf{k}G_j}(M(i)_j).$$

By Maschke's theorem, if $U \subsetneq U'$ are $\mathbf{k}G_j$ -submodules of $M(i)_j$, then

$$(4.5) \quad \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{k}G_j}(M(i)_j, U) \subsetneq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{k}G_j}(M(i)_j, U').$$

Lemma 4.6. *Let X be a $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodule of $M(i)$. If $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{k}G_j}(M(i)_j, X_j)$, then*

$$\nu_{i,j}(f) \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{k}G_{j+1}}(M(i)_{j+1}, X_{j+1}).$$

Proof. Since $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{k}G_j}(M(i)_j, X_j)$, one has $f(\alpha_{i,j}) \in X_j$. It follows by (4.4) that $\nu_{i,j}(f)(\alpha_{i,j+1}) \in X_{j+1}$. By the transitivity condition, one has $\nu_{i,j}(f)(\alpha) \in X_{j+1}$ for all $\alpha \in C(i, j+1)$. \square

Definition 4.7. For any $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodule X of $M(i)$, let

$$F_j(X) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{k}G_j}(M(i)_j, X_j).$$

By Lemma 4.6, we have a commuting diagram:

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} F_j(X) & \xrightarrow{\nu_{i,j}} & F_{j+1}(X) & \xrightarrow{\nu_{i,j+1}} & F_{j+2}(X) & \xrightarrow{\nu_{i,j+2}} & \cdots \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ F_j(M(i)) & \xrightarrow{\nu_{i,j}} & F_{j+1}(M(i)) & \xrightarrow{\nu_{i,j+1}} & F_{j+2}(M(i)) & \xrightarrow{\nu_{i,j+2}} & \cdots \end{array}$$

The maps in the bottom row of (4.8) are bijective. Thus,

$$(4.9) \quad \text{the maps in the top row of (4.8) are injective.}$$

Proposition 4.10. *If X is a $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodule of $M(i)$, then X is finitely generated.*

Proof. If $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, we shall write $X(n)$ for the $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodule of X generated by $\bigoplus_{i \leq n} X_i$. It suffices to prove that X is equal to $X(n)$ for some n . Suppose not. This means that for each n , there exists $r_n > n$ such that $X(n)_{r_n} \neq X_{r_n}$, and hence $X(n)_{r_n} \neq X(r_n)_{r_n}$. Consider the sequence

$$n_1 = N, \quad n_2 = r_{n_1}, \quad n_3 = r_{n_2}, \quad \dots$$

We have

$$N = n_1 < n_2 < n_3 < \cdots,$$

and

$$X(n_i)_{n_{i+1}} \subsetneq X(n_{i+1})_{n_{i+1}} \quad \text{for all } i.$$

By (4.5) and (4.9), we have

$$\begin{aligned} F_{n_2}(X(n_1)) \subsetneq F_{n_2}(X(n_2)) \hookrightarrow F_{n_3}(X(n_2)) \subsetneq F_{n_3}(X(n_3)) \\ \hookrightarrow F_{n_4}(X(n_3)) \subsetneq F_{n_4}(X(n_4)) \hookrightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

This is an increasing chain which is strictly increasing at every other step. But the dimension of each term in this chain is at most $\dim F_N(M(i))$. Therefore, we have a contradiction. \square

4.2. Proof of Theorem 3.7. Let V be a finitely generated $\mathbf{k}C$ -module. Let Y be a $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodule of V . We shall show that Y is finitely generated.

By Lemma 2.14, there exists a finite set S of homogenous elements of V such that the homomorphism $\pi_S : M(S) \rightarrow V$ of (2.11) is surjective. Let X be the preimage $\pi_S^{-1}(Y)$ of Y . It suffices to prove that any $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodule X of $M(S)$ is finitely generated. We shall use induction on $|S|$. If $|S| = 1$, the result follows from Proposition 4.10. Suppose $|S| > 1$. We choose any $s \in S$ and let $S' = S - \{s\}$; so $M(S) = M(S') \oplus M(\deg s)$. Let $p_s : M(S) \rightarrow M(\deg s)$ be the projection map with kernel $M(S')$. We have a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow X \cap M(S') \longrightarrow X \xrightarrow{p_s} p_s(X) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since $X \cap M(S') \subset M(S')$ and $p_s(X) \subset M(\deg s)$, it follows by induction hypothesis that $X \cap M(S')$ and $p_s(X)$ are both finitely generated. Hence, X is finitely generated. This concludes the proof of Theorem 3.7.

Remark 4.11. After this paper was written, Andrew Putman informed us that he had also found a similar proof for the categories FI and VI.

5. FURTHER REMARKS

In this section, we discuss generalizations of the injectivity and surjectivity properties of finitely generated FI-modules; see [1, Definition 3.3.2]. Let C be a locally finite EI category of type A_∞ , and \mathbf{k} be any commutative ring.

Proposition 5.1. *Assume that C satisfies the transitivity condition. Let V be a Noetherian $\mathbf{k}C$ -module. Then the map $\alpha_j : V_j \rightarrow V_{j+1}$ is injective for all j sufficiently large.*

Proof. Let X_j be the kernel of the map $\alpha_j : V_j \rightarrow V_{j+1}$. Suppose $g \in G_j$. By the transitivity condition, there exists $g_1 \in G_{j+1}$ such that $g_1\alpha_j = \alpha_j g$. If $x \in X_j$, then one has $\alpha_j(gx) = g_1\alpha_j(x) = 0$. Hence, X_j is a $\mathbf{k}G_j$ -submodule of V_j . For any $\beta \in C(j, j+1)$, there exists $g_2 \in G_j$ such that $g_2\alpha_j = \beta$; hence, for any $x \in X_j$, one has $\beta(x) = g_2\alpha_j(x) = 0$. It follows that X_j is a $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodule of V . Let

$$X = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}_+} X_j.$$

Then X is a $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodule of V (called the *torsion submodule* of V , see [2]). By hypothesis, X is finitely generated. Since each X_j is a $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodule of X , it follows that X_j must be zero for all j sufficiently large. \square

For any $\mathbf{k}C$ -module V , we shall denote by $\rho_j(V)$ the image of the $\mathbf{k}G_{j+1}$ -module map

$$\mathbf{k}C(j, j+1) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}G_j} V_j \longrightarrow V_{j+1}, \quad \alpha \otimes v \mapsto \alpha v.$$

Proposition 5.2. *Assume that C satisfies the transitivity condition. Let V be a $\mathbf{k}C$ -module. Suppose V_j is a finitely generated \mathbf{k} -module for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}_+$.*

Then V is finitely generated as a $\mathbf{k}C$ -module if and only if $\rho_j(V) = V_{j+1}$ for all j sufficiently large.

Proof. Suppose that V is finitely generated. By Lemma 2.14, there exists a finite set S of homogeneous elements of V such that the homomorphism $\pi_S : M(S) \rightarrow V$ of (2.11) is surjective. Let n be the maximal of $\deg s$ for $s \in S$. Suppose $j \geq n$. Then one has

$$\rho_j(V) = \pi_S(\rho_j(M(S))) = \pi_S(M(S)_{j+1}) = V_{j+1}.$$

Conversely, suppose there exists $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that $\rho_j(V) = V_{j+1}$ for all $j \geq n$. For each $i \leq n$, let B_i be a finite subset of V_i which generates V_i as a \mathbf{k} -module. Let $S = B_0 \cup \cdots \cup B_n$. Then S is a finite set of homogeneous elements of V . Let V' be the $\mathbf{k}C$ -submodule of V generated by S . Clearly, $V'_i = V_i$ for all $i \leq n$. Suppose, for induction, that $V'_j = V_j$ for some $j \geq n$. Then one has

$$V'_{j+1} \supset \rho_j(V') = \rho_j(V) = V_{j+1}.$$

Hence, $V'_{j+1} = V_{j+1}$. It follows that $V' = V$, so V is finitely generated. \square

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